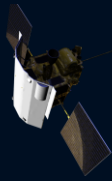




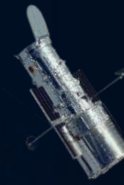
Deep Impact
imaged ISON for
the first time on
January 17 and 18,
2013, from 493
million miles away



MESSENGER
observed ISON as it
passed by Mercury
on November 19th
on its way to the
Sun



SOHO will be
continually observing
ISON as it passes by
the Sun in late
November



Hubble observed
ISON in April-May
and will see it again
in October and
December (if ISON
survives)



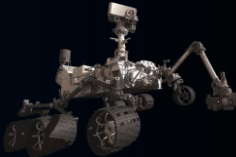
STEREO
observed ISON
as it passed by
on its way to Sun
in October

Astronauts aboard
the International
Space Station will be
able to observe
Comet ISON as it
passes by Earth in
late November



In January and March,
Swift observed ISON in
X-ray and UV when it
was 460 million miles
away from the Sun

Curiosity was not able
to observe ISON as it
passed by Mars.



Opportunity was not
able to observe ISON
as it passed by Mars

In November,
Chandra observed
ISON with its X-ray
instruments

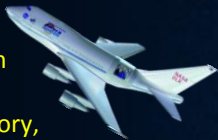


How NASA Space Assets Observe Comet ISON

(items in yellow successfully observed the comet)

For more information, visit:
<http://solarsystem.nasa.gov/ison>

SOFIA, an
airborne
observatory,
captured images
of ISON on
October 24,
2013



Lunar
Reconnaissance
Orbiter was not able
to observe ISON



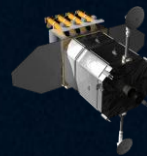
Mars
Reconnaissance
Orbiter observed
ISON as it passed by
Mars on October 1st



Spitzer observed
ISON on June
13. The comet
was 310 miles
away from the
Sun



FORTIS, a
sounding rocket,
launched on
November 20,
2013 will obtain
ultra-violet
spectra from
ISON



SDO will have the
ability to observe
ISON under
extreme-
ultraviolet light
when the comet is
closest to the Sun

BRRISON, a sub-orbital balloon,
launched successfully, but its
instrument failed and did not
observe the comet

